



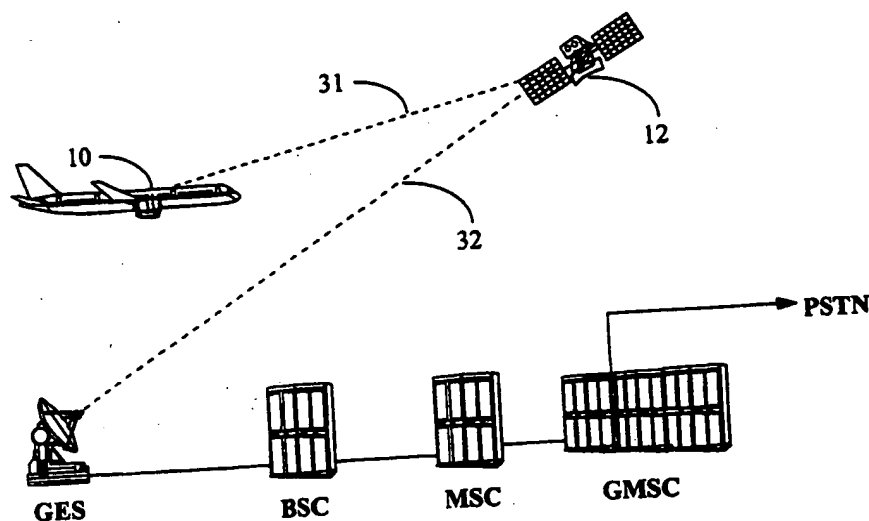
PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>H01Q</b>		(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 99/12227</b>	
		(43) International Publication Date: 11 March 1999 (11.03.99)	
(21) International Application Number: <b>PCT/FI98/00679</b>		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 31 August 1998 (31.08.98)			
(30) Priority Data: 973595 3 September 1997 (03.09.97) FI			
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY [FI/FI]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI).			
(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SINIVAARA, Hasse [FI/FI]; Tahkorinne 19 A 1, FIN-02760 Espoo (FI). HAAKANA, Esa [FI/FI]; Loimutie 23 D 38, FIN-11120 Riihimäki (FI). TOSSAVAINEN, Teppo [FI/FI]; Kontu-lankaari 2 A 9, FIN-00940 Helsinki (FI).			
(74) Agent: PATENT AGENCY COMPATENT LTD.; P.O. Box 156, FIN-00511 Helsinki (FI).		Published Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.	

(54) Title: CALL ROUTING IN A RADIO SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a radio system and a method for routing a subscriber's call via a moving base station, such as a base station located in an aircraft or on a ship. The radio system comprises at least one moving base station, a control unit (BSC) of at least one operator is dedicated to controlling the operation of the moving base stations belonging to the said moving location area, calls made by a subscriber in a service area of the moving base station are routed from the subscriber terminal via a moving base station, a relay satellite (12) and a ground earth station to one dedicated control unit (BSC), and calls to a subscriber located in the moving location area are routed from one dedicated control unit (BSC) via a ground earth station (GES), a relay satellite (12) and the moving base station to the subscriber terminal.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

## Call routing in a radio system

### Field of the invention

The invention relates to call routing via a moving base station in a  
5 radio system, and to a radio system.

### Background of the invention

Known aircraft telephone systems operate like closed radio net-  
works. In these systems, aircraft passengers and crew can use terminals in  
10 an aircraft to call to subscribers in a terrestrial telephone network. The calls  
made are charged, for example, on a credit card. Figure 1 of the attached  
drawing shows in a block diagram the structure of an aircraft telephone sys-  
tem. A call made from a telephone system 10 located in an aircraft is routed  
via a satellite 12 to a ground earth station GES, whose transceiver TRX  
15 forwards the call via a switch SW to the subscriber through a public switched  
telephone network PSTN. A few simultaneous calls can be connected and  
routed from an aircraft.

Figure 2 of the attached drawing shows a simplified block diagram  
of the Global System for Mobile communications (GSM). A mobile station MS  
20 is connected over a radio path to a base transceiver station BTS, in Figure 2  
to BTS1. A base station controller BSC controls the operation of the base  
transceiver stations BTS dedicated to it. A base station sub-system BSS  
comprises the base station controller BSC and base transceiver stations BTS  
controlled by the base station controller BSC. A mobile services switching  
25 centre MSC usually controls several base station controllers BSC. The mo-  
bile services switching centre MSC is connected to other mobile services  
switching centres and the GSM network is connected via a gateway mobile  
services switching centre GMSC to other networks such as a public switched  
telephone network PSTN, another land mobile network PLMN or an ISDN  
30 network. The operation of the entire system is controlled by an operation and  
maintenance centre OMC.

The subscriber information of a mobile station MS is stored per-  
manently in the home location register HLR of the system and temporarily in  
the visitor location register VLR of the area in which the mobile station MS is  
35 currently located. During location update, the information stating the visitor  
location register VLR, whose area the mobile station MS is in, is updated to the

home location register HLR. The location information of the mobile station MS is stored in the visitor location register VLR with an accuracy of the location area LA. The geographical area controlled by the visitor location register is divided into one or several location areas LA, which can each have one or  
5 several base transceiver stations BTS. Each base transceiver station BTS continuously transmits information for all of the mobile stations on its broadcast channel. This information includes the base station identity code BSIC, the location area identifier LAI and information about the frequencies of the neighboring base stations to be measured by the mobile stations MS. When  
10 the mobile station MS moves so that the received location area identifier changes, the mobile station starts the location update for the network.

The location information in the subscriber information of the mobile station is used, for example, for routing calls. In a mobile communications system of the GSM type, a mobile terminating call is routed to the mobile  
15 services switching centre MSC of the current location area of the mobile station MS according to the location information in the home location register HLR. On the basis of the information in the visitor location register VLR, a paging message is sent for the mobile station MS on the paging channels of all of the base transceiver stations BTS of the current location area. After the  
20 mobile station MS has responded, the call is connected on a channel of that base transceiver station BTS through which the mobile station MS responded to the paging message. A mobile communications network identifies the mobile station MS on the basis of the international mobile subscriber identity IMSI stored on the SIM card of the mobile station MS and/or on the  
25 basis of the temporary mobile subscriber identity TMSI given by the visitor location register VLR to the mobile station MS.

Cellular radio networks such as the GSM system described above are designed only for terrestrial use. Therefore, it is not possible to use a mobile station of terrestrial type in an aircraft, especially as it is forbidden by  
30 the authorities. Also the moving nature of an aircraft presents a problem. In the aircraft telephone system described above, the problem is the fact that the system can only route a few simultaneous calls. Additionally, the calls are charged on a credit card and passengers cannot receive calls during the flight.

35

### Summary of the invention

The object of this invention is to enable call routing between a moving target, such as an aircraft or a ship, and a public land mobile communications network.

5 This is achieved by using a method according to the invention characterized by what is stated in the independent claim 1. Specific embodiments of the invention are presented in the dependent claims.

The invention relates also to a radio system characterized by what is stated in the independent claim 7.

10 The invention is based on the idea of routing the calls between the mobile services switching centre and the ground earth station via a dedicated control unit in a mobile communications system. Between the ground earth station and a moving cell, such as an aeronautical cellular network (ACNW) in an aircraft, the calls are routed via a satellite.

15 The advantage in this kind of call routing is that it is suitable for routing calls from subscribers of any cellular networks even when the terrestrial networks are not compatible. The method can also be used, for example, in routing data or signaling messages. An additional benefit is the fact that charging is handled by the subscriber's operator.

20 The method according to the invention also has the advantage of minimizing signaling in the network. The reachability of the subscriber is also made better.

The advantage of the radio system according to the invention is that the call relaying capacity can be arranged to be sufficient.

25

### Brief description of the figures

The invention is now described more closely in connection with embodiments of the invention referring to the example in Figures 3 and 4 of the attached drawings, in which

30

Figure 1 shows the structure of a known aircraft telephone system,

Figure 2 shows the parts of a known mobile communications network that are relevant for the invention;

Figure 3 shows the structure of a radio system according to the primary

35

embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 4 shows the structure of a radio system according to the secondary embodiment of the invention.

#### **Detailed description of the invention**

5       The invention can be applied in connection with any mobile communications system. As an example, the invention is described below in more detail primarily in connection with the digital GSM system. Figure 2 shows the simplified structure of a GSM network as described earlier. For a more detailed description of the GSM system, a reference is made to GSM  
10 specifications and to the book: "The GSM System for Mobile Communications", M.Mouly & M. Pautet, Palaiseau, France, 1992, ISBN:2-9507190-0-7.

The invention is described in more detail below in connection with the primary embodiment of the invention with reference to Figure 3.

Figure 3 shows an arrangement for connecting an aeronautical  
15 cellular network to a terrestrial mobile communications system. A cellular network 10 located in an aircraft preferably comprises a base station, terminals connected to it in some allowed manner and an aeronautical earth station (AES) located in an aircraft for relaying calls between the aircraft and a  
20 satellite. The terminals include a unit for identifying the subscriber. For example, in the case of a GSM subscriber this unit is a SIM card, which contains, for example, the international mobile subscriber identity IMSI. The subscriber information stored in the public mobile communications system can be found by means of the IMSI. The identification of the mobile subscriber with the SIM card makes it possible to charge the calls made by the  
25 subscriber via the mobile communications network. The subscriber can also be reached during a flight, since the network is informed about the information in the SIM card in the location update performed during the registration. The method of realizing the connections between the terminals and the base station in the aeronautical cellular network is not essential to the invention.

30       According to the primary embodiment of the invention, a call is routed between the subscriber located in an aeronautical cellular network and the mobile services switching centre MSC via a satellite 12, a ground earth station GES and the base station controller BSC dedicated to this ground earth station in the mobile communications system. The following describes the  
35 primary embodiment of the invention in detail in a case which concerns the routing of a call originated by a mobile subscriber traveling in an aircraft. The

mobile originating call is transferred via a base station located in the aircraft to the aeronautical earth station (AES) from which the call is transmitted over a radio path 31 to a satellite 12, which is preferably a relay satellite meant for public satellite traffic. From the satellite 12 the call is transmitted over a radio path 32 to the ground earth station GES from which the call is transferred to the base station controller BSC dedicated to this ground earth station. From the base station controller BSC the call is transferred to the mobile services switching centre MSC from which the call is routed to the desired subscriber in some mobile communications system or via a public telephone network to another network.

As the subscriber registers with the aeronautical cellular network by using a terminal, location update is carried out in the terrestrial mobile communications system. During the update the information about the location of the mobile subscriber is stored into the visitor location register VLR of the network and to the home location register HLR of the subscriber. On the basis of this location information, calls made to the mobile station MS can be routed according to the invention as described in more detail in the following. For example, when trying to reach a mobile subscriber traveling in an aircraft, the home location register HLR of the subscriber and the visitor location register VLR, whose area the subscriber is currently on, are asked for the subscriber location information according to prior art. On the basis of the location area information of the subscriber, the call is routed to a mobile services switching centre MSC and from there to the base station controller BSC controlling the moving location area of the subscriber. The base station controller BSC relays the call via a ground earth station GES, a satellite 12, an aeronautical earth station (AES) located in an aircraft, and a moving base station to the terminal of the mobile subscriber.

In the primary embodiment of the invention the base station controller BSC dedicated to a ground earth station GES is in fixed connection to the ground earth station. This base station controller BSC controls the operation of the moving base station located in an aircraft regardless of the physical location of the aircraft at any given moment. Therefore, the moving location area formed by the service area of the moving base station is controlled by the base station controller BSC dedicated to this ground earth station GES, and all traffic and signaling to and from this location area are handled by the base station controller BSC in question. For example, the national telecommunica-

827 a/ht  
961  
doesu

tions operator of the airline company can be authorized to control a moving base station. Thus, for example, Telecom1 can be authorized to control moving base stations located in the aircrafts of Airline1 and to handle the traffic and signaling via its own mobile communications network. The satellite link is  
5 transparent as concerns the traffic and signaling, so it is compatible with different cellular systems.

In the secondary embodiment of the invention, the call routing, traffic and signaling are relayed through the base station controller of the mobile communications network of the subscriber's home operator dedicated to the  
10 ground earth station GES. Otherwise, the arrangement corresponds to the arrangement described above in connection with the primary embodiment of the invention. In the following, call routing according to the secondary embodiment of the invention is described in detail with reference to Figure 4 in a case of a mobile originating call. The mobile originating call is transferred via a  
15 base station located in the aircraft to the aeronautical earth station (AES) from which the call is transmitted over a radio path 31 to a satellite 12, which is preferably a relay satellite meant for public satellite traffic. From the satellite 12 the call is transmitted over a radio path 32 to the ground earth station GES from which the call is transferred to the base station controller BSC of the  
20 mobile communications network of the subscriber's home operator, the BSC being dedicated to the ground earth station in question. From the base station controller BSC the call is transferred to the mobile services switching centre MSC from which the call is routed to the desired subscriber in a mobile communications system or via a public telephone network to another network.

25 Routing of a call terminating to a subscriber located in an aircraft is realized according to the secondary embodiment of the invention as described in more detail in the following. On the basis of the location area information received from the subscriber's home location register HLR and from the visitor location register VLR, the call is routed to a mobile services switching centre  
30 MSC and from there to the base station controller BSC of the mobile communications network of the subscriber's home operator controlling the moving location area, the BSC being dedicated to relay traffic of the ground earth station GES in question. The base station controller BSC transfers the call via a ground earth station GES, a satellite 12, an aeronautical earth station (AES)  
35 located in an aircraft, and a moving base station to the terminal of the mobile subscriber.



In an arrangement according to the secondary embodiment of the invention, the controlling of a moving location area can be done with base station controllers of several operators BSC1, BSC2, BSC3, these controllers being in fixed connection with the ground earth station GES. In this case, for example, a call made by a Telecom2 subscriber is routed from an aircraft of Airline1 via a satellite 12, a ground earth station GES and a base station controller BSC2 dedicated by Telecom2 to the ground earth station GES, whereas a call made by a Telecom1 subscriber traveling in the same aircraft of Airline1 is routed via the satellite 12, the ground earth station GES and a base station controller BSC1 dedicated by Telecom1 to the ground earth station GES.

The base station controller BSC dedicated to a ground earth station GES and described above in connection with the primary and secondary embodiments of the invention, can be set to control one or several base stations located in a moving target, for example, in an aircraft, and thus to control the cell formed by the service area of the base station. For example, the service areas of base stations located in several different aircrafts can form one moving location area, which is controlled by the base station controller according to the invention. From the cells formed by the moving base stations of a moving location area, preferably no handovers to other terrestrial or moving cells is done, especially while the moving cell is moving. Correspondingly, no handovers are done from other cells to these cells of moving base stations.

The drawings and the related description are only intended to demonstrate the principles of the invention. The details of call routing according to the invention can vary within the claims. Even though the invention is described above primarily in connection with an aeronautical cellular network located in an aircraft, the method can also be used for connecting other kinds of moving cells, such as cells located in a ship, to a conventional mobile communications system. In this application, the call routing includes also the routing of other connections, such as data connections and short messages, and the routing of signaling. The method according to the invention is suitable for connecting a moving cellular network to any other public cellular network.

### Claims

1. A method for routing a subscriber's call via a moving base station in a radio system, which comprises mobile stations (MS), base stations (BTS) and at least one control unit (BSC) for controlling the operation of the base stations, characterized in that the radio system comprises at least one moving base station and that the method further comprises the steps of:
  - establishing a moving location area, the area consisting only of service areas of moving base stations and covering at least the service area of one moving base station,
  - dedicating a control unit (BSC) of at least one operator to control the operation of the moving base stations belonging to the said moving location area,
  - routing the calls made by a subscriber within the service area of the moving base station from the subscriber terminal via the moving base station, a relay satellite (12) and a ground earth station (GES) to one dedicated control unit (BSC), and
  - routing the calls to a subscriber located in the moving location area from one dedicated control unit (BSC) via a ground earth station (GES), a relay satellite (12) and the moving base station to the subscriber terminal.
2. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that a control unit (BSC) of one operator is dedicated to control the operation of the moving base stations belonging to the said moving location area.
3. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that calls are routed between a subscriber terminal located in a moving location area and the control unit (BSC1, BSC2, BSC3) of the subscriber's home operator.
4. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the network signaling needed between a moving base station and to the ground earth station dedicated operator's control unit (BSC) is routed over a satellite path.
5. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that, at least for the duration of the moving of the moving base station, the subscriber terminal's handover from the base station of the moving location area to other base stations is prevented.
6. A method according to claim 1, characterized in that, at least for the duration of the moving of the moving base station, subscriber

terminals other than terminals registered into the network via a moving base station are prevented from connecting to the moving base station.

7. A radio system comprising mobile stations (MS), base stations (BTS) and at least one control unit (BSC) for controlling the operation of the
- 5 base stations, characterized in that the radio system further comprises
- at least one moving base station and the service areas of the moving base stations form at least one moving location area, which comprises only service areas of moving base stations, the said moving location area covering the service area of at least one moving base station, and
- 10 at least one dedicated control unit (BSC) for controlling the moving base stations, the said control unit (BSC) being in fixed connection with the ground earth station (GES).

8. A radio system according to claim 7, characterized in that the radio system comprises at least one dedicated control unit (BSC) for
- 15 controlling the moving base stations in such a manner that one moving base station is controlled by one control unit (BSC) only.

9. A radio system according to claim 7, characterized in that the radio system comprises at least one dedicated control unit (BSC) for controlling the moving base stations in such a manner that calls are routed
- 20 via a dedicated control unit (BSC1, BSC2, BSC3) of the home operator of the subscriber located in the moving location area.

10. A radio system according to claim 7, characterized in that, in the radio system, there is a satellite path between the moving base station and the dedicated control unit (BSC).

Fig. 1

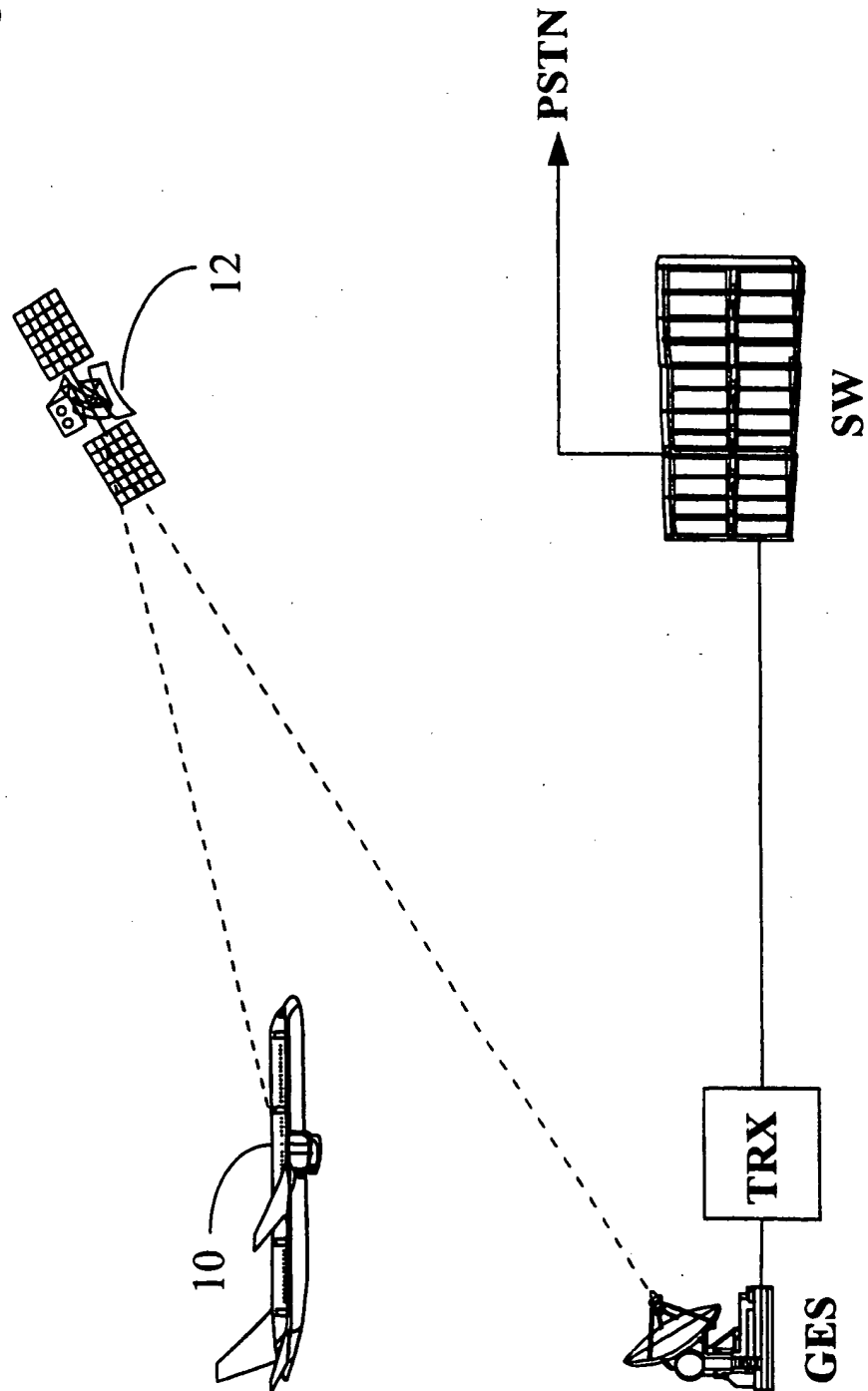


Fig. 2

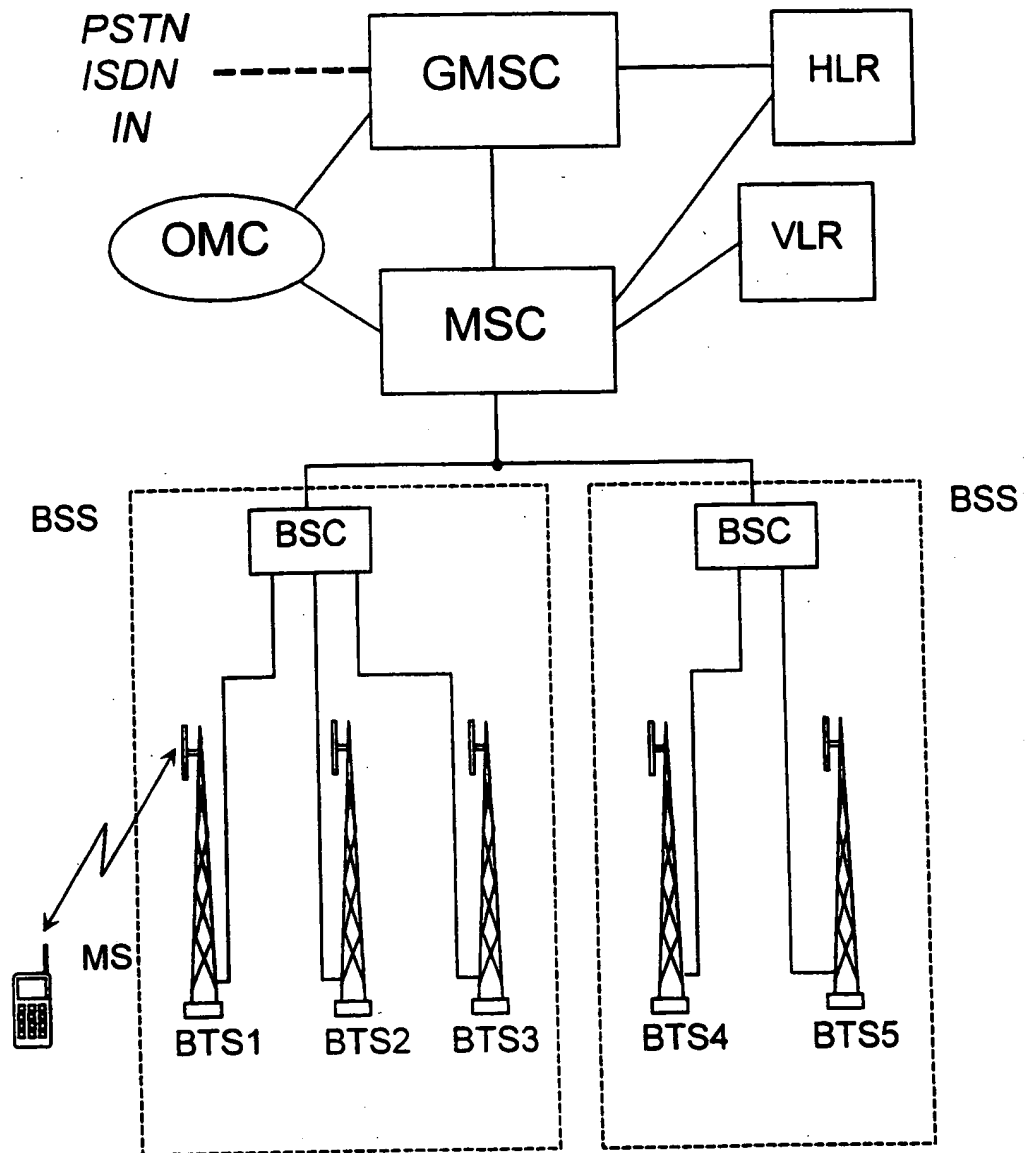


Fig. 3

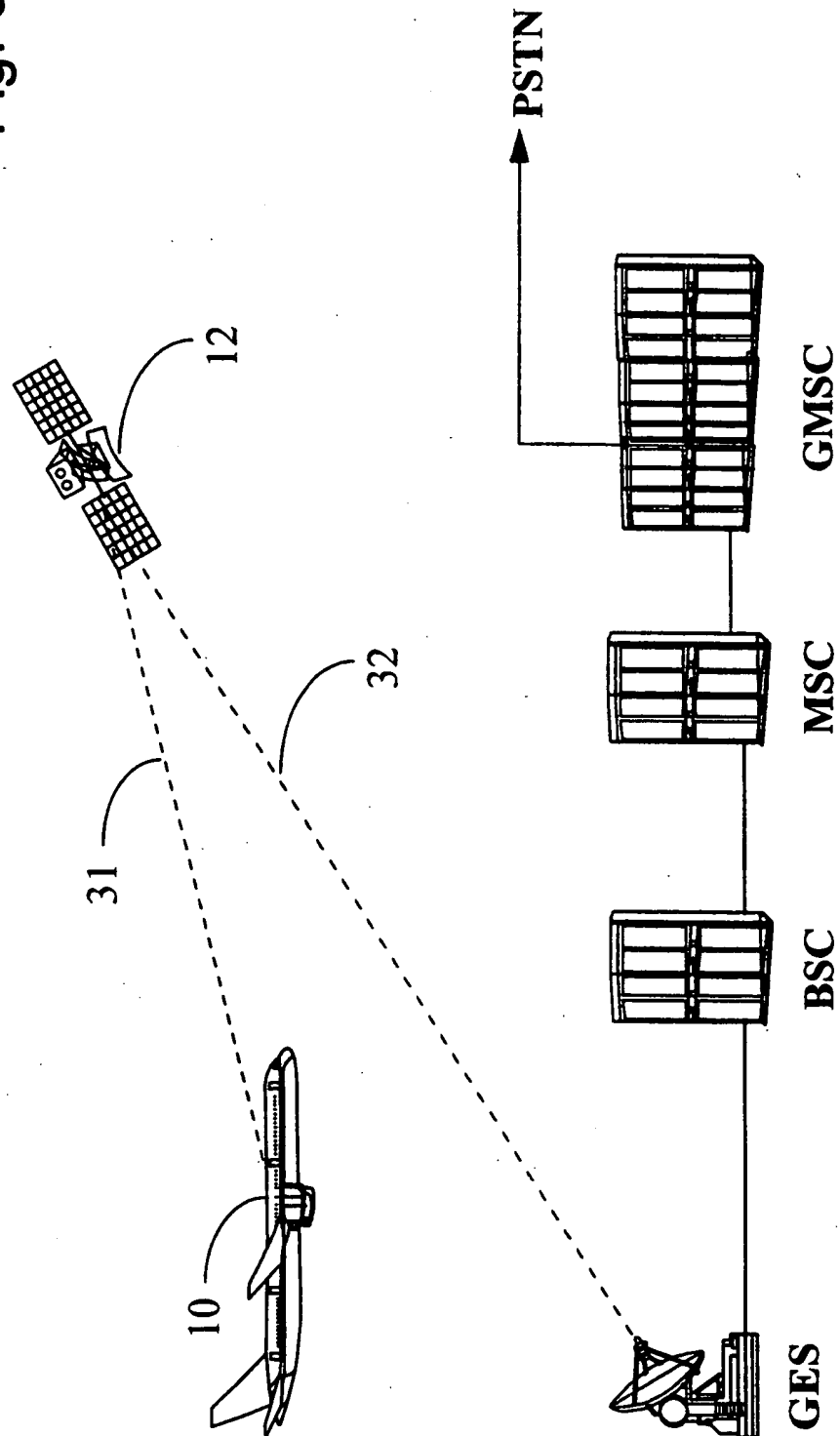
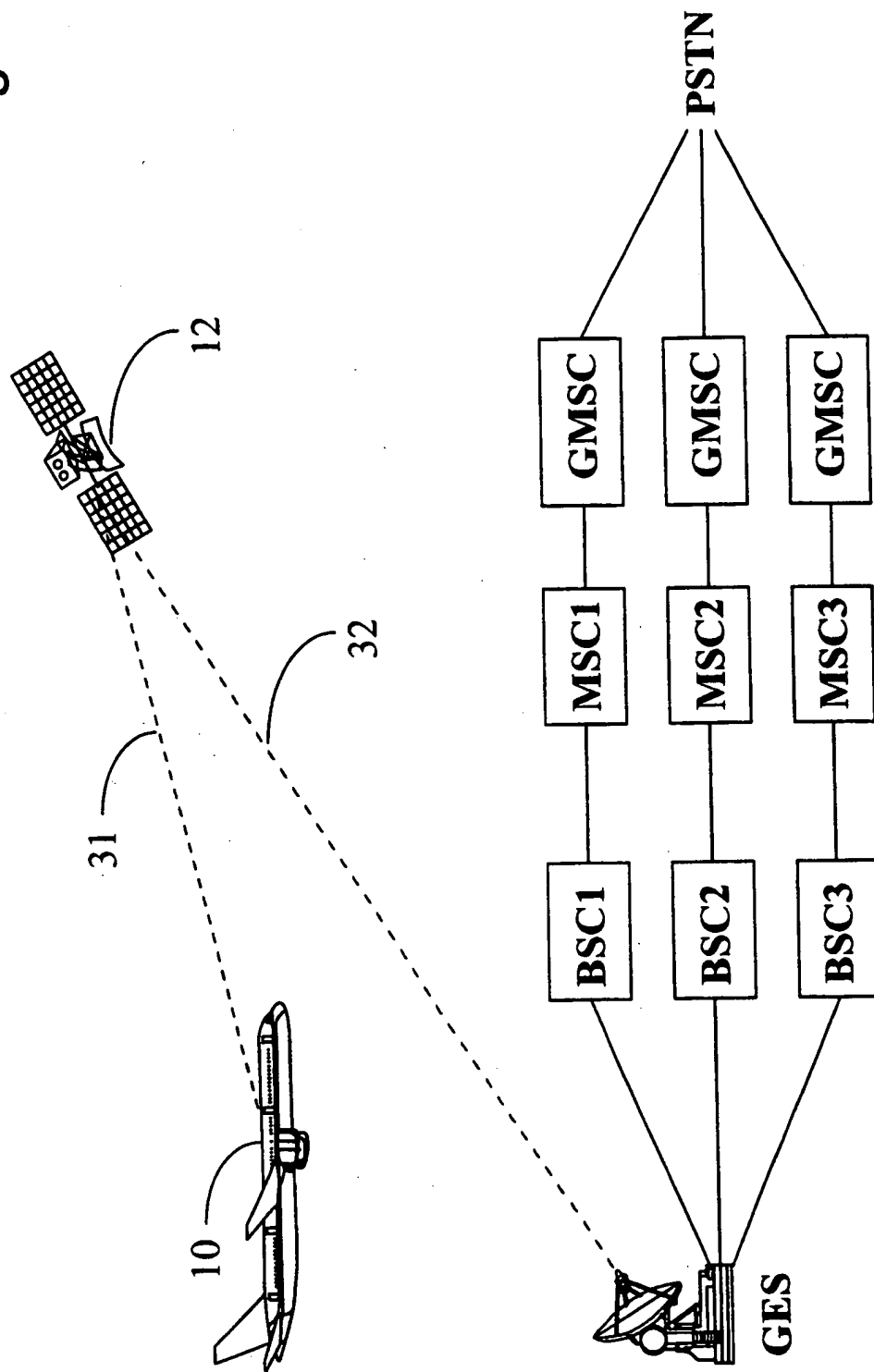


Fig. 4





## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>H04Q 7/20, H04B 7/185</b>		<b>A3</b>	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 99/12227</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 11 March 1999 (11.03.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/FI98/00679 (22) International Filing Date: 31 August 1998 (31.08.98) (30) Priority Data: 973595 3 September 1997 (03.09.97) FI (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY [FI/FI]; Keilalahdentie 4, FIN-02150 Espoo (FI). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SINIVAARA, Hasse [FI/FI]; Tahkorinne 19 A 1, FIN-02760 Espoo (FI). HAAKANA, Esa [FI/FI]; Loimutie 23 D 38, FIN-11120 Riihimäki (FI). TOSSAVAINEN, Teppo [FI/FI]; Kontulankaari 2 A 9, FIN-00940 Helsinki (FI). (74) Agent: PATENT AGENCY COMPATENT LTD.; P.O. Box 156, FIN-00511 Helsinki (FI).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  Published With international search report. (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 27 May 1999 (27.05.99)	
(54) Title: CALL ROUTING IN A RADIO SYSTEM			
(57) Abstract <p>The invention relates to a radio system and a method for routing a subscriber's call via a moving base station, such as a base station located in an aircraft or on a ship. The radio system comprises at least one moving base station. It is characteristic for the method according to the invention that a moving location area is formed using the service areas of the moving base stations, a control unit (BSC) of at least one operator is dedicated to controlling the operation of the moving base stations belonging to the said moving location area, calls made by a subscriber in a service area of the moving base station are routed from the subscriber terminal via a moving base station, a relay satellite (12) and a ground earth station to one dedicated control unit (BSC), and calls to a subscriber located in the moving location area are routed from one dedicated control unit (BSC) via a ground earth station (GES), a relay satellite (12) and the moving base station to the subscriber terminal.</p>			



**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

1. National application No.

PCT/FI 98/00679

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: H04Q 7/20, H04B 7/185

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: H04B, H04Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO 9428684 A1 (AN NORDICTEL), 8 December 1994 (08.12.94), figure 1, claim 1, abstract --	1,4,7,10
Y	US 5651050 A (BHAGAT ET AL), 22 July 1997 (22.07.97), column 1, line 58 - column 2, line 49, abstract --	1,4,7,10
P,X	WO 9826521 A1 (TELEFONAKTIEBOLAGET LM ERICSSON), 18 June 1998 (18.06.98), figure 5, abstract --	1,4,7,10
P,X	EP 0802639 A2 (AT&T CORP), 22 October 1997 (22.10.97) --	1,4,7,10

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

- \* Special categories of cited documents:
- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 March 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

19 -03- 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA:  
Swedish Patent Office  
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM  
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Kristina Pederson  
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

I. International application No.

PCT/FI 98/00679

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	GB 2310973 A (MOTOROLA INC), 10 Sept 1997 (10.09.97)  --	1,4,7,10
P,A	GB 2320992 A (MOTOROLA, INC), 8 July 1998 (08.07.98), abstract  --	1-10
P,A	WO 9806189 A1 (AIRCELL INCORPORATED), 12 February 1998 (12.02.98)  -- -----	

Form PCT/ISA:210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

02/03/99

International application No.

PCT/FI 98/00679

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9428684 A1	08/12/94	AU 6901994 A SE 500443 C SE 9301784 A	20/12/94 27/06/94 27/06/94
US 5651050 A	22/07/97	US 5438610 A US 5408515 A US 5278891 A AU 3222989 A DE 68909984 D,T EP 0335683 A,B HK 1000381 A JP 1657095 C JP 2077595 A JP 3017915 B KR 9615548 B US 4849303 A	01/08/95 18/04/95 11/01/94 05/10/89 21/04/94 04/10/89 00/00/00 13/04/92 16/03/90 11/03/91 18/11/96 18/07/89
WO 9826521 A1	18/06/98	AU 7851298 A	03/07/98
EP 0802639 A2	22/10/97	CA 2201559 A JP 10098761 A US 5805683 A	17/10/97 14/04/98 08/09/98
GB 2310973 A	10/09/97	FR 2745675 A GB 9626272 D	05/09/97 00/00/00
GB 2320992 A	08/07/98	FR 2758224 A GB 9723402 D	10/07/98 00/00/00
WO 9806189 A1	12/02/98	AU 4049497 A	25/02/98

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☒ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☒ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**